

## 1345.4 - SA Stats, Oct 2010

Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 26/10/2010

# Summary

## Contents

### CONTENTS



#### **Feature Articles**

**NEW THIS MONTH** - Making better use of Public Sector information

Government organisations are increasingly interested in sharing data and making it available for public use to help build a comprehensive and coherent statistical picture of the economy.



#### **Demography**

Includes: **Estimated resident population, Components of population change**

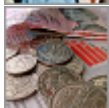
SA realised a net loss of 3,012 persons through interstate migration for the year ending March 2010.



#### **Labour Force**

Includes: **Contents, Employed persons, Unemployment, Participation rate**

Unemployment in South Australia holds steady at 5.4% in September 2010.



#### **Incomes**

Includes: **Average weekly earnings**

Females working full-time in South Australia earn 14.3% less than male counterparts, on average, in May 2010.



#### **State Accounts**

Includes: **State accounts, Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE)**

'Electricity, gas and other fuels' is the main contributor to growth in SA's Household final consumption expenditure in June quarter 2010.



#### **Consumption**

Includes: **Retail trade, New motor vehicle sales**

Household goods retailing the only SA industry group to record lower turnover in the year to August 2010.



#### **Investment**

Includes: **Private new capital expenditure, Mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure**

Expenditure on Copper and Uranium accounts for almost 70% of SA's mineral exploration expenditure in June quarter 2010.



#### **Construction**

Includes: **Building approvals, Construction work done**

South Australian private sector house approvals as a proportion of total dwelling unit approvals falls to 60.8% in August 2010.



#### **Price Indexes**

Includes: **Contents, Consumer price index, Wage price index, House price index**

SA's wage price index increased 0.7% compared to 0.6% nationally in the June quarter 2010.



#### **Housing Finance**

Includes: **Housing finance commitments**

Average loan size for first home buyers in SA 5.4% higher than for non-first home buyers in August 2010.



#### **International Merchandise Trade**

Includes: **Exports and Imports**

Wine, Wheat and Copper were South Australia's most significant export commodities in August 2010.



#### **Water**

Includes: **Rainfall, Reservoir levels**

Adelaide's total reservoir capacity reaches 93% at the end of September 2010.

## In this issue

### NOTES

### FORTHCOMING ISSUES

#### ISSUE

November 2010  
December 2010  
January 2011  
February 2011  
March 2011  
April 2011

#### Release Date

30 November 2010  
21 December 2010  
25 January 2011  
22 February 2011  
29 March 2011  
28 April 2011

### WHAT'S NEW THIS MONTH

This month's **SA Stats** includes an information article on data sharing within the public sector from a South Australian perspective. There is a breadth of untapped information that is generated and held across all levels of government - this information is a rich statistical data source. Government organisations are increasingly interested in sharing data and making it available for public use to help build a comprehensive and coherent statistical picture of the economy, society and the environment. Data sharing allows maximum use of data for statistical purposes, thus enhancing the decision-making capability of governments and communities. It is an important ingredient for supporting evidence-based policy and decision-making.

This article provides a brief overview of '[A Good Practice Guide to Sharing Your Data with Others](#)', developed by the National Statistical Service (NSS) and the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and released in November 2009. The guide provides a non-technical introduction to data sharing and describes the key concepts and components of data sharing arrangements and agreements.

Topics which have been updated with new data in this month's issue of **SA Stats** include: [Construction](#); [Consumption](#); [Demography](#); [Housing Finance](#); [International Merchandise Trade](#); [Labour Force](#); and [Water](#).

### INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or James Inglis on Adelaide (08) 8237 7405, or email [sa.statistics@abs.gov.au](mailto:sa.statistics@abs.gov.au).

## Feature Articles



## FEATURE ARTICLES

### 2010

Oct 2010	Making better use of Public Sector information
Sep 2010	Where have all the male teachers gone?
Aug 2010	Beefing up our economy: Meat production in South Australia
Jul 2010	Children's Use of the Internet and Mobile Phones in South Australia
Jun 2010	International Students and the VET sector in South Australia
May 2010	Interstate Departures from South Australia
Apr 2010	Engineering Construction in South Australia
Mar 2010	Burial and cremation trends in South Australia
Feb 2010	The new Australian Statistical Geography Standard
Jan 2010	Houses in South Australia: The cost of building a dream

### 2009

Dec 2009	International Students in South Australia
Nov 2009	Perceptions of Crime and Safety in South Australia
Oct 2009	Who's Not in the Labour Force?
Sep 2009	One parent families with dependent children in South Australia
Aug 2009	Heating and Cooling
Jul 2009	What are South Australians Studying?
Jun 2009	Water Efficiency in South Australia's Vineyards
May 2009	Journey to Work in the City of Adelaide
Apr 2009	Housing Finance - First Home Buyers and Other Borrowers
Feb 2009	Recent Increases in South Australia's Fertility
Jan 2009	South Australian Household Final Consumption Expenditure

### 2008

Dec 2008	Energy Consumption in South Australia
Nov 2008	Adelaide's Population Turnover
Oct 2008	Contributors to Adelaide's Price Rises
Sep 2008	<u>Adelaide's Suburbs of Advantage and Disadvantage</u>
Aug 2008	South Australia's Agriculture Industry
July 2008	<u>New Dwelling Approvals in South Australia</u>
May 2008	<u>Literacy of South Australians</u>
April 2008	<u>South Australia's Migrant Population</u>
	<u>South Australia's Ageing Population and the Labour Force</u>
Feb 2008	<u>South Australia's Mining Industry</u>
	<u>Water Supply in South Australia</u>
Jan 2008	<u>Labour Force Underutilisation and the Underemployed in South Australia</u>
	<u>Water Use in Agriculture - A South Australian Perspective</u>

### 2007

Nov 2007	<u>Sports Attendance in South Australia</u>
	<u>Recorded Crime - Victims, South Australia, 2006</u>
Oct 2007	<u>Attendance at Cultural Venues and Events by South Australians</u>
Aug 2007	<u>Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities - South Australia, 2006</u>
Jul 2007	<u>South Australia's big picture: Census highlights the changes in South Australian society</u>
	<u>Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation Activities - South Australia</u>
May 2007	<u>Health of South Australians - Body Mass</u>
	<u>Household Use of the Internet in South Australia</u>

Apr 2007	<a href="#"><u>Employment in the Retail Trade Industry in South Australia</u></a> <a href="#"><u>River Murray - South Australia</u></a>
Mar 2007	<a href="#"><u>Household Waste Management in South Australia</u></a>
Feb 2007	<a href="#"><u>Births - South Australia</u></a>
Jan 2007	<a href="#"><u>Gross Domestic Product and Gross State Product</u></a>
<b>2006</b>	
Dec 2006	<a href="#"><u>Rainfall in South Australia, South Australian Reservoirs, Water Consumption</u></a>
Nov 2006	<a href="#"><u>Health of South Australians - Health related actions</u></a>
Oct 2006	<a href="#"><u>National Regional Profile - New Release, New Features</u></a>
Sep 2006	<a href="#"><u>Fuel Production and Consumption, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Land Use Change and Forestry</u></a>
Aug 2006	<a href="#"><u>Health of South Australians - Health Risk Behaviours</u></a> <a href="#"><u>The South Australian Grape Industry</u></a>
Jul 2006	<a href="#"><u>Use of IT By Australian Businesses</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Household use of the Internet in South Australia</u></a>
May 2006	<a href="#"><u>Health of South Australians - Health Status</u></a>
Apr 2006	<a href="#"><u>International Trade in Services</u></a> <a href="#"><u>International Students in South Australia</u></a>
Feb 2006	<a href="#"><u>Labour Force and Other Characteristics of Migrants in South Australia</u></a>
Jan 2006	<a href="#"><u>Survey of work in selected Culture &amp; Leisure Activities</u></a>
<b>2005</b>	
Nov 2005	<a href="#"><u>Household Income in South Australia</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Household Expenditure in South Australia</u></a>
Oct 2005	<a href="#"><u>SA Business and Innovation</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Recent History of Population change in South Australia, 1993-94 to 2003-04</u></a>
Aug 2005	<a href="#"><u>Average Weekly Earnings</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Transition from School</u></a>

## Demography



### DEMOGRAPHY

#### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population (ERP) for South Australia was 1,640,700 at 31 March 2010, an increase of about 21,000 persons (1.3%) since 31 March 2009. Nationally, the ERP was 22,271,900 at 31 March 2010, an increase of about 403,100 persons (1.8%) since 31 March 2009.

#### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Preliminary data

	Population at end March quarter 2010 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 221.0	111.3	1.6
Victoria	5 529.4	106.8	2.0
Queensland	4 498.9	97.1	2.2

South Australia	1 640.7	21.0	1.3
Western Australia	2 286.1	51.6	2.3
Tasmania	507.1	4.6	0.9
Northern Territory	228.5	4.2	1.9
Australian Capital Territory	357.7	6.4	1.8
<b>Australia(a)</b>	<b>22 271.9</b>	<b>403.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>

(a) Includes Other Territories comprising Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.  
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

In 2008-09, the South Australian Statistical Division (SD) with the largest percentage increase in ERP was Outer Adelaide (1.9%) followed by Yorke and Lower North (1.4%).

### Estimated Resident Population(a), By Statistical Division - South Australia

	2008		2009	
	Population at 30 June '000	Change over previous year %	Population at 30 June '000	Change over previous year %
Adelaide	1 172.6	1.2	1 187.5	1.3
Outer Adelaide	134.1	2.0	136.6	1.9
Yorke and Lower North	46.4	1.1	47.1	1.4
Murray Lands	70.2	0.5	70.4	0.4
South East	65.4	0.8	66.0	0.8
Eyre	35.2	0.6	35.6	1.0
Northern	80.1	0.7	80.5	0.5
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>1 604.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1 623.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>

(a) Estimates for 2008 are revised to align with new 2008 state and territory totals and estimates for 2009 are preliminary.

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia 2008-09 (cat. no. 3218.0)

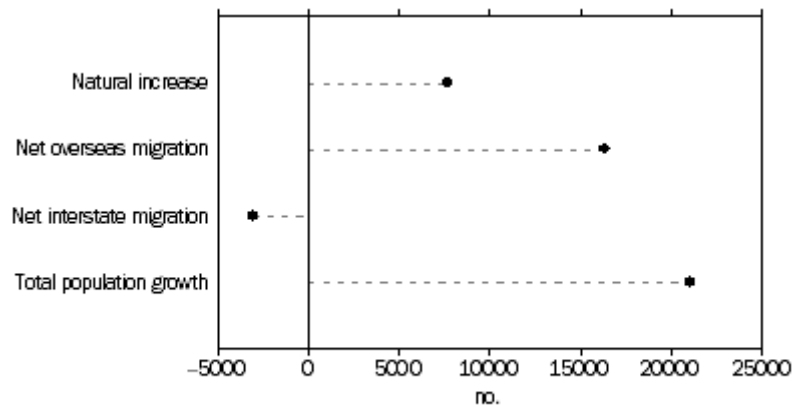
[Map of South Australia's Statistical Divisions](#) (PDF 3.083MB)

## COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

For the year ended 31 March 2010, South Australia recorded a natural increase (i.e. the net of births and deaths) of 7,678 persons. Net overseas migration provided a gain of 16,376 persons in the same period while net interstate migration realised a loss of 3,012 persons.

For the year ended 31 March 2010, Australia recorded a natural increase in population of 161,730 persons; net overseas migration resulted in a gain of 241,352 people.

### POPULATION GROWTH, South Australia - Year ended March 2010



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

## Labour Force



### LABOUR FORCE

#### CONTENTS

[Employed persons](#)

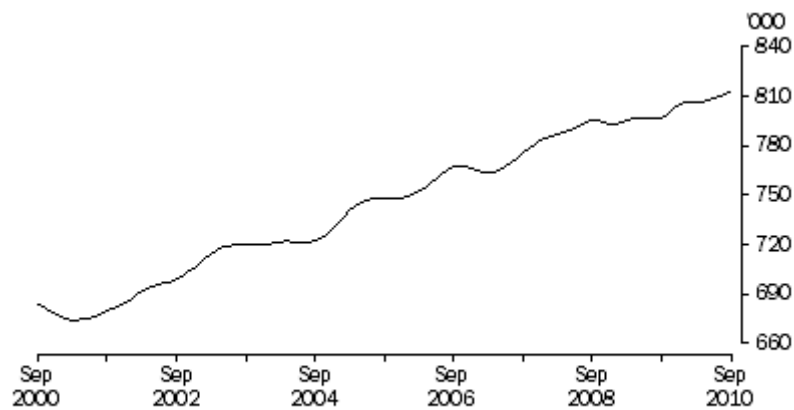
[Unemployment](#)

[Participation rate](#)

#### EMPLOYED PERSONS

In trend terms, the total number of persons employed in South Australia has increased to be 813,400 persons in September 2010. This represents an increase of 2.0% over the estimate recorded in September 2009 (797,100) with more than half of the growth occurring between September 2009 and January 2010. Nationally a total of 11,300,400 persons were employed in September 2010; an increase of 3.1% over the corresponding month of the previous year.

#### EMPLOYED PERSONS, Trend - South Australia



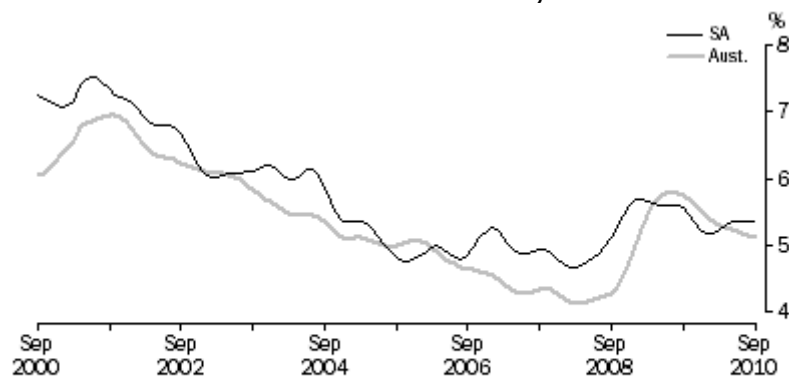
Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

The number of males employed full-time in South Australia increased to be 363,200 (in trend terms) in September 2010. Looking at the composition of all male employees, those working full-time accounted for 83.0% of the male workforce, up from 80.8% in September 2009. The number of females employed full-time increased for the eleventh consecutive month to be 188,900 in September 2010; 3.9% higher than the corresponding month of the previous year. At that time full-time female employees accounted for 49.2% and by September 2010 this proportion had risen to 50.3%.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

After increasing between February and May 2010, South Australia's trend unemployment rate has held steady at 5.4% but remains above the national unemployment rate for the fifth consecutive month. Australia's unemployment rate (in trend terms) has fallen from 5.8% in mid 2009 to be 5.1% in September 2010.

### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Trend



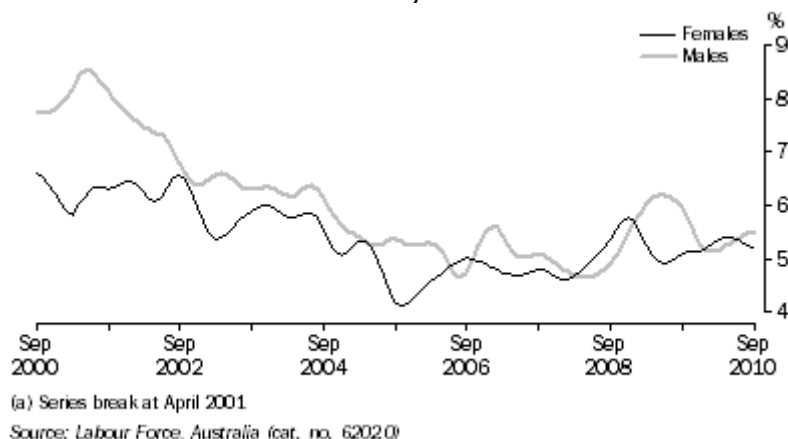
(a) Series break at April 2001.

Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

From a high of 6.2% in mid 2009, the trend unemployment rate for South Australian males fell to 5.1% in January and February 2010. Since that time, the series has been gradually rising with male unemployment 5.5% in September 2010. In contrast, the trend unemployment rate for South Australian females rose from a low of 4.9% in mid 2009 before plateauing at 5.4% between March and June 2010. Over the last three months the series has started falling again and was 5.2% in September 2010.

Nationally, the trend unemployment rates for males and females in September 2010 were 5.0% and 5.3% respectively.

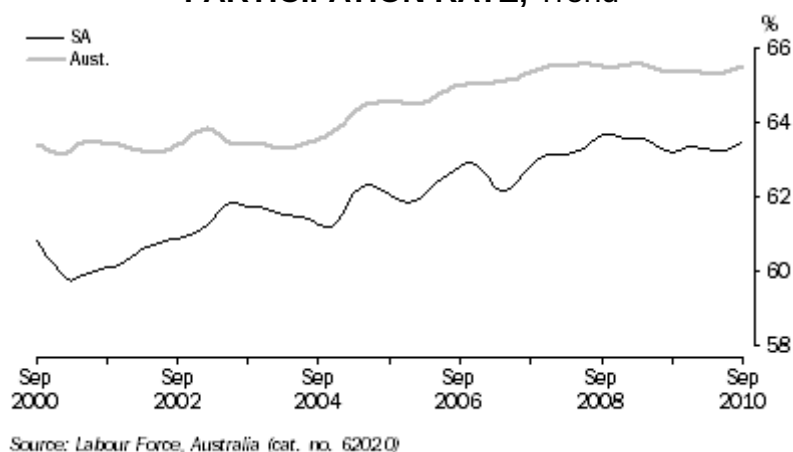
### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Trend - South Australia



### PARTICIPATION RATE

Following six months of relative stability, the trend estimate of the participation rate for South Australia has risen marginally in the last two months and was 63.5% in September 2010. Australia's trend participation rate has also shown very little variation over the same period and was 65.5% in September.

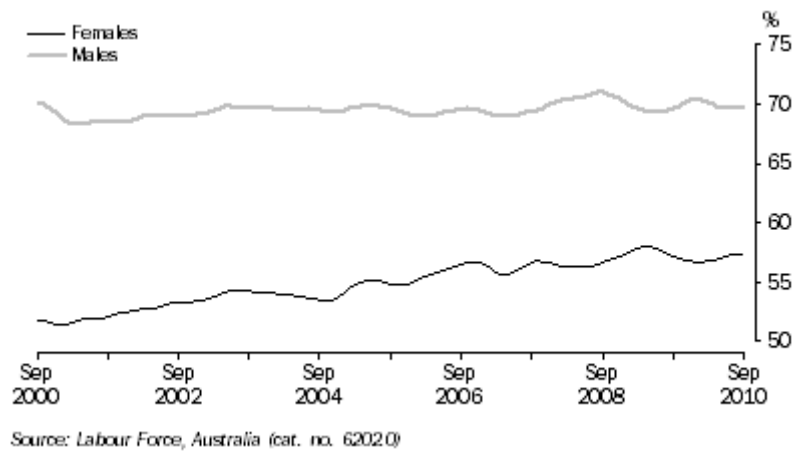
### PARTICIPATION RATE, Trend



In South Australia, the participation rate for males fell gradually over the first half of 2010, but since then has held steady and was 69.8% in September 2010. The Australian participation rate for males has shown little movement for more than a year and was 72.4% in September 2010. From a peak of 58.0% in April and May 2009, the participation rate for South Australian females fell to 56.7% in early 2010, but has risen gradually since then to be 57.4% in September. The Australian female participation rate also rose marginally in September to be 58.8%.

### PARTICIPATION RATE, Trend - South Australia





## Incomes



### INCOMES

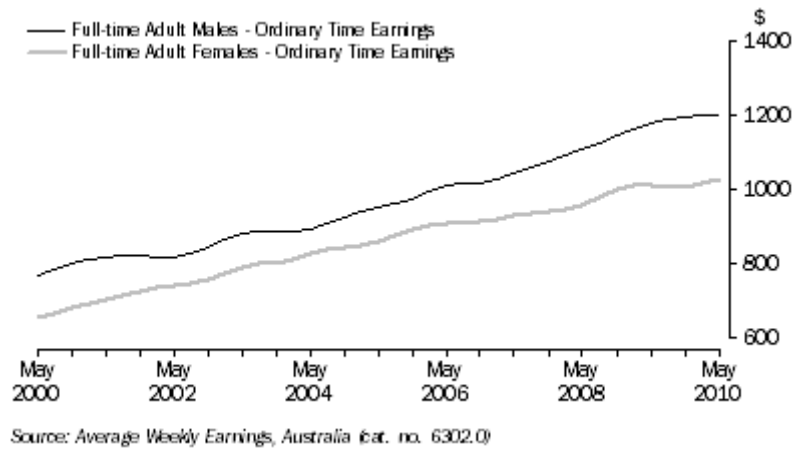
#### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings for full-time adult persons in South Australia increased by 2.0% to \$1,139.90 in the 12 months to May 2010. Nationally, the trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings increased 5.6% (up to \$1,256.30).

In the 12 months to May 2010, average weekly full-time earnings in South Australia for males increased by 1.8% to \$1,200.40. Whilst the rate of growth in South Australian male earnings has slowed it has remained positive. By contrast, the series for female earnings has shown more variability in recent times. After falls in the May and August quarters of 2009, female earnings have been increasing with the estimate for May 2010 (\$1028.20) 1.6% higher than that recorded in May 2009 (\$1012.40). On average, South Australian females working full-time earn 14.3% less than their male counterparts.

Nationally, male average weekly full-time earnings increased 5.8% to \$1,342.10 and female earnings rose 4.9% to \$1,106.40 in the year to May 2010.

#### FULL-TIME ORDINARY EARNINGS, South Australia: Trend



For information on the wage price index, please refer to the '[Price Indexes](#)' topic.

## State Accounts



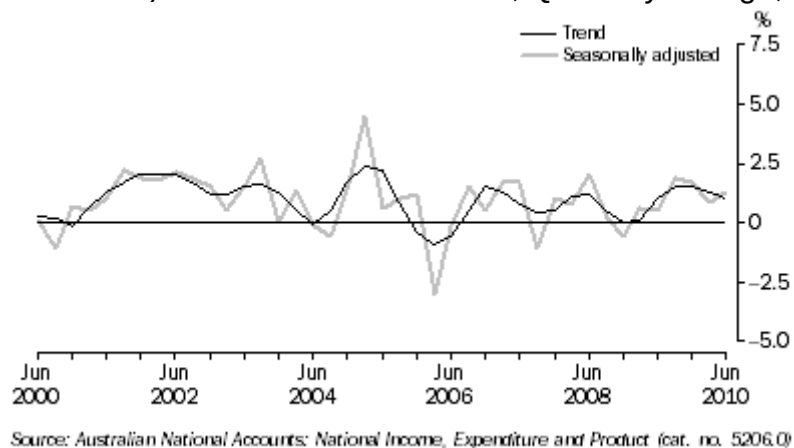
### STATE ACCOUNTS

#### STATE ACCOUNTS

South Australia's June quarter 2010 State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$21,233m; an increase of 1.0% from the March quarter 2010 and 5.4% over the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Australia's Domestic Final Demand grew 1.2% to \$321,953m in the June quarter 2010.

All states and territories recorded increases for the June quarter 2010. Western Australia reported the largest growth for the period (up 2.7%), while Queensland and Tasmania recorded the smallest (up 0.6%).

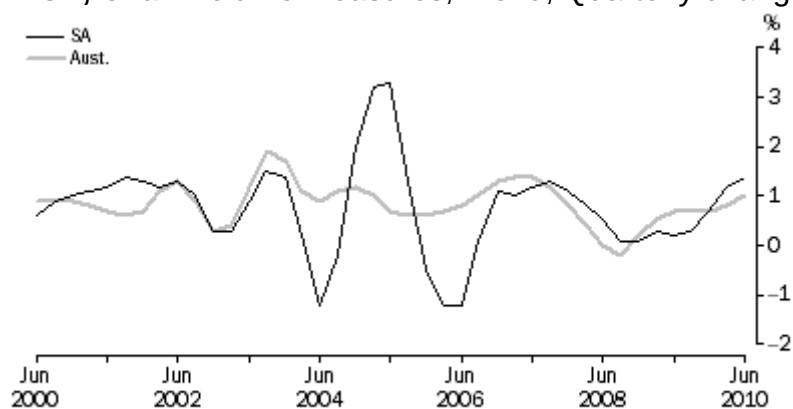
#### STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures, Quarterly change, South Australia



## HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (HFCE)

In chain volume (trend) terms, South Australia's June quarter 2010 HFCE was \$12,094m; an increase of 1.4% over the result recorded in the March quarter 2010 and representing 7.0% of the national total (\$172,071m). The value of HFCE for Australia increased by 1.0% between the March and June quarters 2010.

#### HFCE, Chain volume measures, Trend, Quarterly change

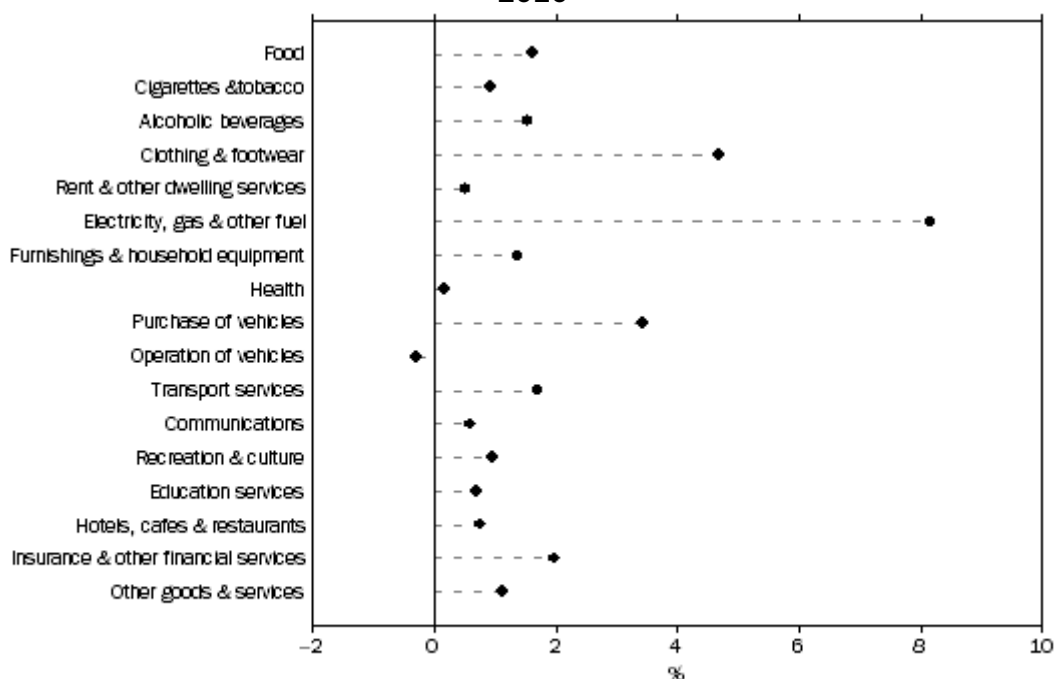


Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

The main contributors to growth in HFCE in South Australia for the June quarter 2010 were Electricity, gas and other fuels (up 8.2% from the March quarter 2010) and Clothing and footwear (up 4.7%) and Purchase of vehicles (up 3.4%). The only reported decrease was against expenditure on Operation of vehicles (down 0.3%).

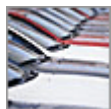
At the national level, expenditure increases were reported for most categories. The largest increases were for Purchase of vehicles (up 5.1% from the March quarter 2010), Transport services (up 2.4%), and Insurance and other financial services (up 2.1%). The largest decreases in expenditure were for Operation of vehicles (down 0.6%) and Electricity, gas and other fuel (down 0.5%).

#### HFCE, Chain volume measures, Trend, Quarterly change, South Australia - June Quarter 2010



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

# Consumption

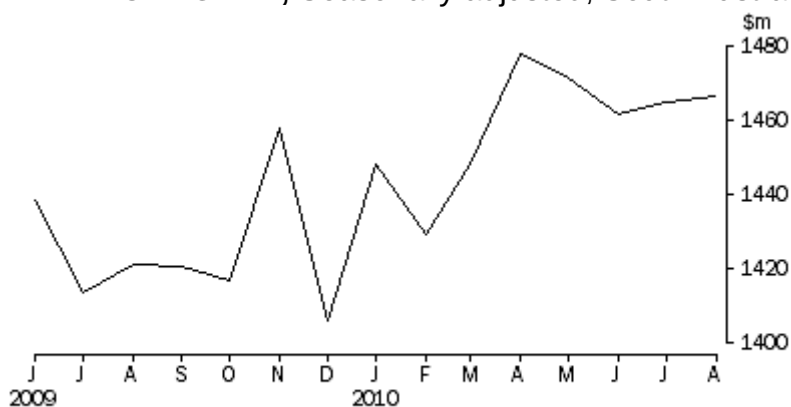


## CONSUMPTION

### RETAIL TRADE

The August 2010 seasonally adjusted estimate for South Australia's retail turnover was \$1,466.3m, a rise of 0.1% from the previous month (\$1,465.0m), and 3.2% above the sales recorded in August of the previous year (\$1,421.3m). Nationally, retail turnover rose for the sixth consecutive month to be \$20,464.2m in August 2010. This represents an increase of 0.3% over the previous month and 3.8% over sales recorded in August of 2009 (\$19,713.2m). South Australia's contribution to total retail turnover in Australia remained steady at 7.2%.

#### RETAIL TURNOVER, Seasonally adjusted, South Australia

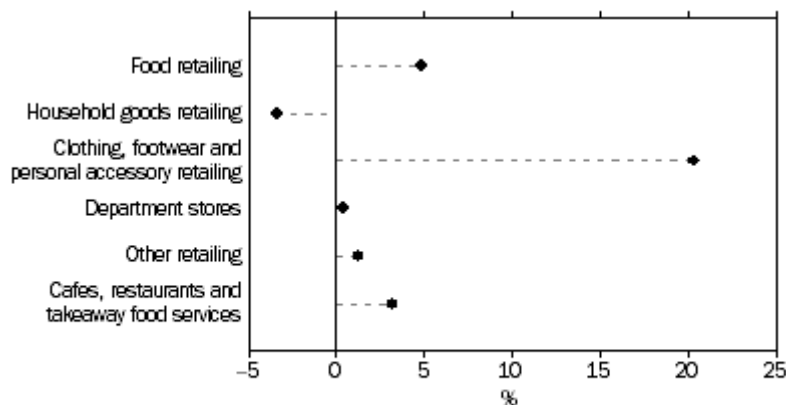


Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

Comparing August 2010 with August 2009, the South Australian industry groups with the largest percentage increases in retail turnover (in seasonally adjusted terms) were Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing, up 20.3% to \$111.1m and Food retailing, up 4.9% to \$597.5m.

Household goods retailing was the only South Australian industry group to record lower turnover over this period falling 3.4%.

#### RETAIL TURNOVER, Seasonally adjusted, Change from August 2009 to August 2010, South Australia

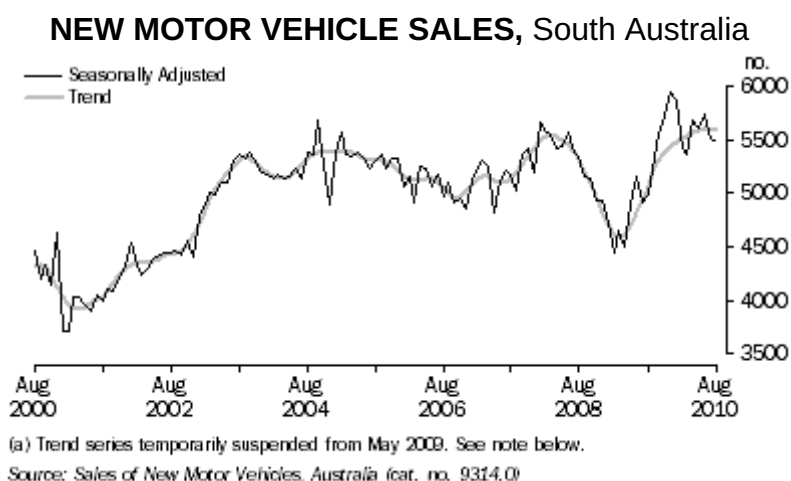


Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

## NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In August 2010, 3,161 new passenger vehicles and 5,587 new vehicles in total (in trend terms\*) were sold in South Australia.

In Australia, 48,054 new passenger vehicles and 85,683 new vehicles in total (in trend terms\*) were sold in August 2010.



## \*RE-INTRODUCTION OF TREND ESTIMATES

The trend estimates have been re-introduced for all new motor vehicle sales. Unusual influences associated with the Global Financial Crisis were affecting the new motor vehicle sales series, but these effects can now be estimated with a sufficient level of accuracy. However, caution should still be used when interpreting the recent new motor vehicle sales trend estimates as they may still be affected further by unusual economic factors. For further details, please refer to paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Notes in [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, Jun 2010](#) (cat. no. 9314.0).

## Investment



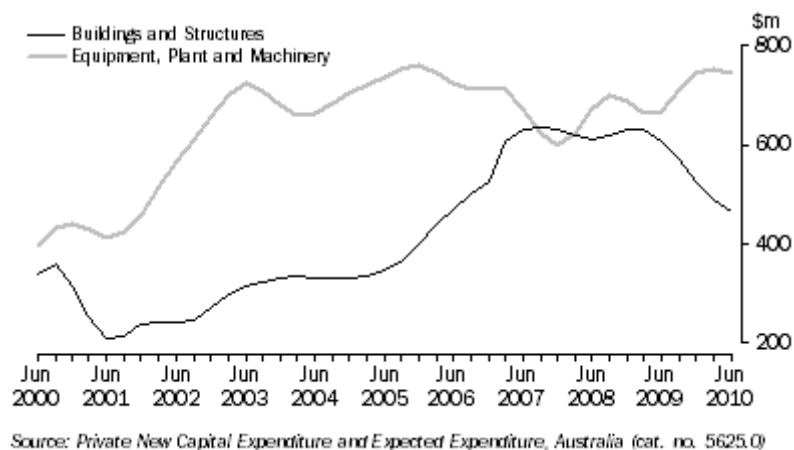
## INVESTMENT

### PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the March and June quarters 2010, the South Australian chain volume (trend) estimate of private new capital expenditure fell by 3.0% to \$1,209m. Expenditure on Buildings and structures fell \$26m (5.3%) to \$465m, whilst expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery fell \$12m (1.5%) to \$743m.

Over the same period, private new capital expenditure for Australia fell \$210m (0.8%) to \$26,768m. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery fell 2.5%, but expenditure on Buildings and structures rose 1.2%.

#### PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, South Australia - Chain volume measures - Trend



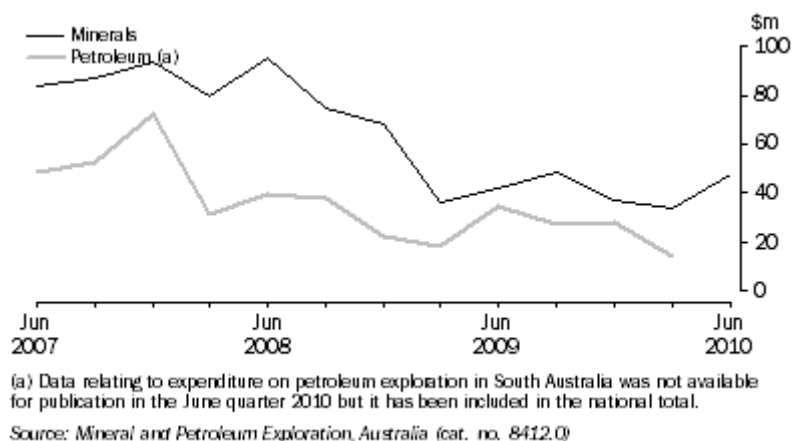
### MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

The value of South Australian mineral exploration expenditure (in original terms) was \$47.7m in the June quarter 2010; an increase of 41.5% over the previous quarter but 49.9% below the peak recorded in the June quarter 2008 (\$95.2m). Australian expenditure on mineral exploration was \$637.1m in the June quarter 2010; an increase of 38.7% from the March quarter 2010 estimate (\$459.3m).

Exploration expenditure on Copper (\$23.0m) accounted for a little under half (48.2%) of all South Australian mineral exploration expenditure in the June quarter 2010. A further \$16.4m was spent on exploration for Uranium (\$9.7m) and Iron ore (\$6.7m).

Data relating to expenditure on petroleum exploration in South Australia (and Victoria) was not available for publication in the June quarter 2010 but it has been included in the national total. Nationally expenditure on petroleum exploration increased by 16.5% from \$863.5m to \$1,005.9m between the March and June quarters 2010.

#### MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Original, South Australia



## Construction



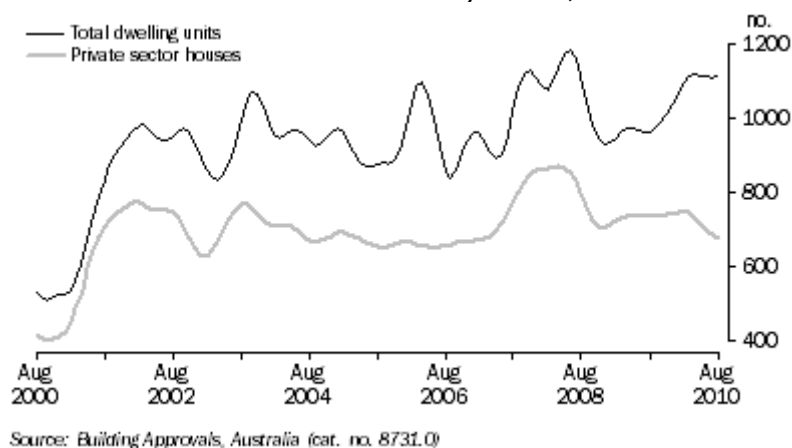
### CONSTRUCTION

#### BUILDING APPROVALS

Since March 2010, the number of dwelling units approved in South Australia has shown little variation with 1,119 approvals recorded in August 2010. This represents a slight increase of 0.7% over the estimate for July 2010 (1,111) and is 16.1% higher than the previous low of 964 approvals in July 2009. Nationally, the number of dwelling units approved has fallen for the sixth consecutive month. The estimate of 13,166 in August 2010 is 14.5% below the peak recorded earlier in the year (15,391 approvals February 2010).

The trend estimate for the number of private sector houses approved in South Australia fell to 680 in August 2010. Private sector house approvals as a proportion of total dwelling units have fallen from a high of 76.2% in February 2009 to 60.8% in August 2010.

#### DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, Trend, South Australia



In the year to August 2010, the total number of dwelling units approved in South Australia rose 11.0% over the previous year. Increases were recorded in five of the seven Statistical

Divisions (SD) with the largest increase in the Murray Lands SD (up 87.8%). The largest decrease was in the South East SD (down 25.4%). This follows a 45.5% increase for this SD during the year ended August 2009.

### DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, by Statistical Division, Original, South Australia

	Year ended August 2009		Year ended August 2010	
	Dwelling units no.	Change over previous year %	Dwelling units no.	Change over previous year %
Adelaide	8 111	-15.6	8 937	10.2
Outer Adelaide	1 542	-10.2	1 736	12.6
Yorke and Lower North	501	-20.9	482	-3.8
Murray Lands	409	-20.3	768	87.8
South East	547	45.5	408	-25.4
Eyre	234	-31.4	291	24.4
Northern	386	-26.2	393	1.8
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>11 730</b>	<b>-14.5</b>	<b>13 015</b>	<b>11.0</b>

Source: Building Approvals, Australia - data available on request

[Map of South Australia's Statistical Divisions \(PDF 3.083MB\)](#)

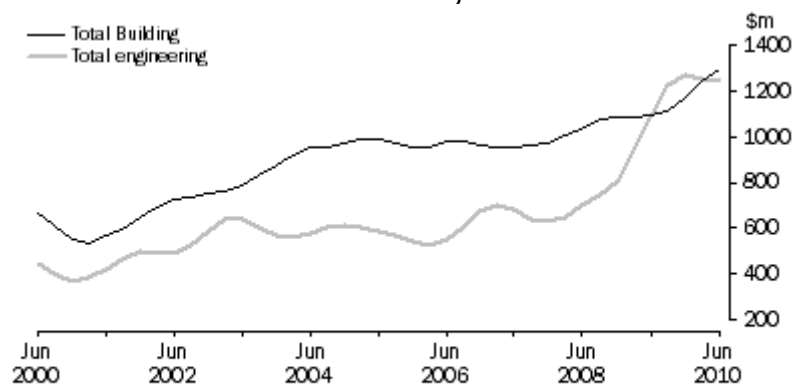
### CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

In the June quarter 2010, the total value of building work done (in trend terms) in South Australia rose to \$1,297.9m, an increase of 4.2% over the March quarter 2010.

Between the December quarters 2007 and 2009, the trend estimate for the value of engineering work done rose sharply (\$627.5m to \$1,268.0m). Since this time, the value of engineering work has fallen to be \$1,241.6m in the June quarter 2010. The \$14.6m drop over the last quarter sees the value of engineering work done fall below the value of building work for the first time since the March quarter 2009.

The upsurge in engineering construction between the December quarters 2007 and 2009 was the focus of the feature article presented in the April 2010 issue of SA Stats.

### VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE, Chain volume measures - SA: Trend



Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0)  
Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0)



# Price Indexes



## PRICE INDEXES

### CONTENTS

[Consumer price index](#)

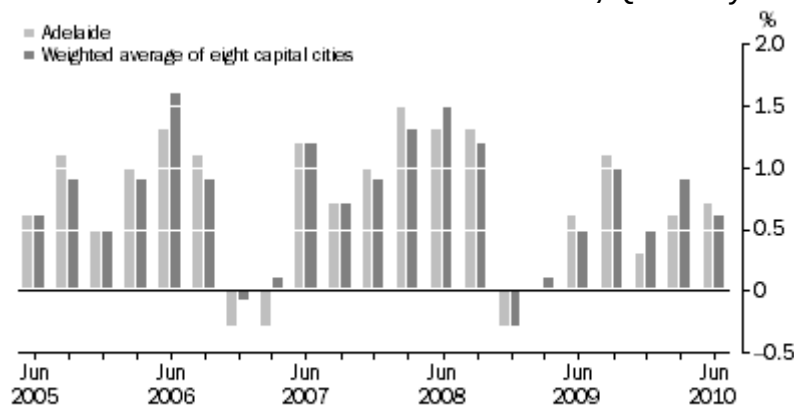
[Wage price index](#)

[House price index](#)

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Adelaide rose 0.7% during the June quarter 2010, while the weighted average of the eight capital cities increased by 0.6% in the same period. Adelaide's CPI increased by 2.8% in the year ending June quarter 2010, compared with a 3.1% rise in the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

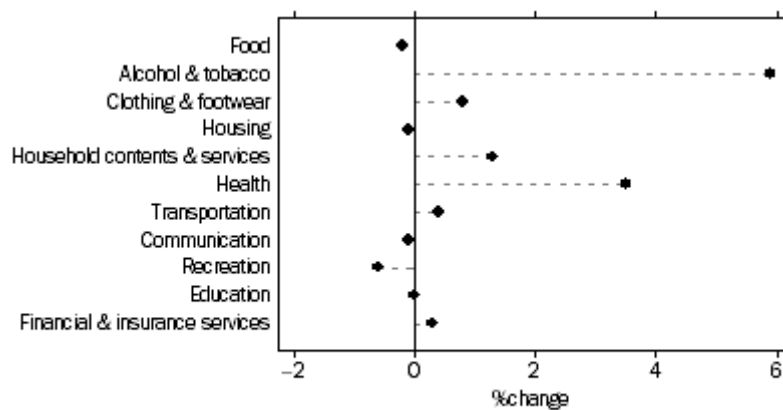
#### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL GROUPS, Quarterly change



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

Adelaide's largest percentage increases in prices from the previous quarter were in the areas of Alcohol and tobacco (5.9%) and Health (3.5%). The largest decreases in prices from the previous quarter were for Recreation (0.6%) and Food (0.2%).

#### CPI GROUPS, Quarterly change, Adelaide - June Quarter 2010

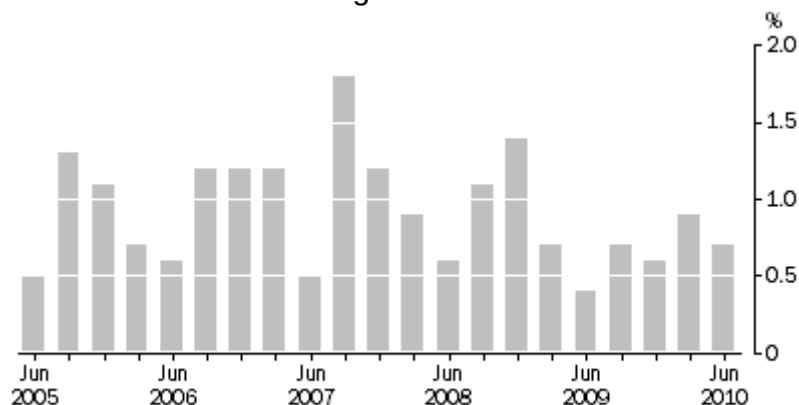


Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

## WAGE PRICE INDEX

The wage price index for all employee jobs in South Australia increased by 0.7% (in original terms) between the March and June quarters 2010. This was slightly higher than the national increase of 0.6% over the same period.

### WAGE PRICE INDEX QUARTERLY CHANGES, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses - Original: South Australia

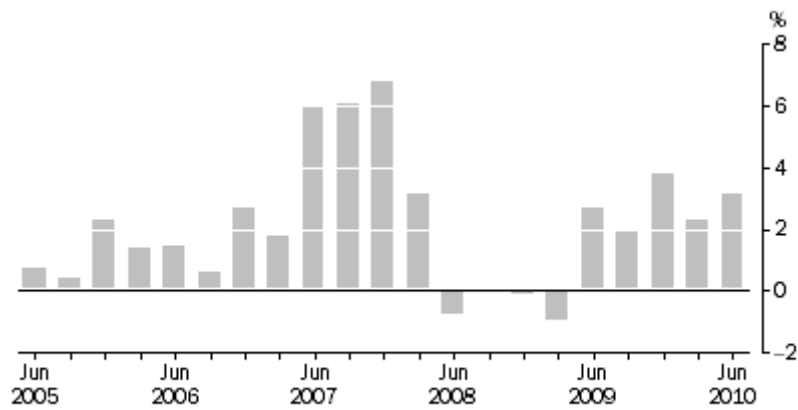


Source: Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

## HOUSE PRICE INDEX

Preliminary estimates show that, for the fifth consecutive quarter, the price index for established houses for Adelaide (in original terms) has increased, with the June quarter 2010 3.2% higher than the previous quarter. Price rises were also recorded in all other capital cities between the March and June quarter 2010 resulting in an increase in the price index for the weighted average of the eight capital cities of 3.1% over this period. Sydney (4.9%) recorded the largest increase whilst Brisbane (0.3%) and Hobart (0.1%) were the capitals with the smallest increases.

### ESTABLISHED HOUSE PRICES, Quarterly change, Adelaide



Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0)

In the 12 months to the June quarter 2010, preliminary estimates show the price index for established houses for Adelaide rose 11.6%, while the weighted average of the eight capital cities increased 18.4%. Melbourne (24.3%), Sydney (21.4%) and Canberra (19.6%) recorded the largest increases whilst Brisbane's increase of 8.5% was the lowest of all the capital cities.

## Housing Finance

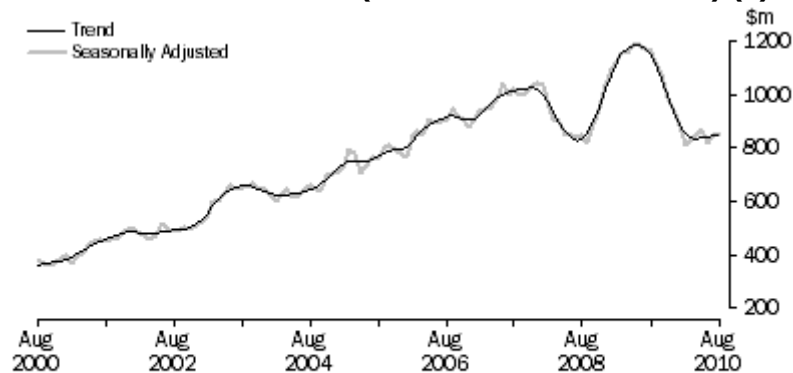


### HOUSING FINANCE

#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupation) in South Australia in August 2010 was \$850m, a slight increase of 0.5% from July 2010 (\$846m). The current estimate (\$850m) is 28.3% lower than the peak value of housing finance commitments recorded in June 2009 (\$1,186m). Nationally, the value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation was \$13,547m in August 2010; 0.6% higher than July 2010 and 20.9% lower than the peak recorded in June 2009 (\$17,135m).

#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION) (a), South Australia

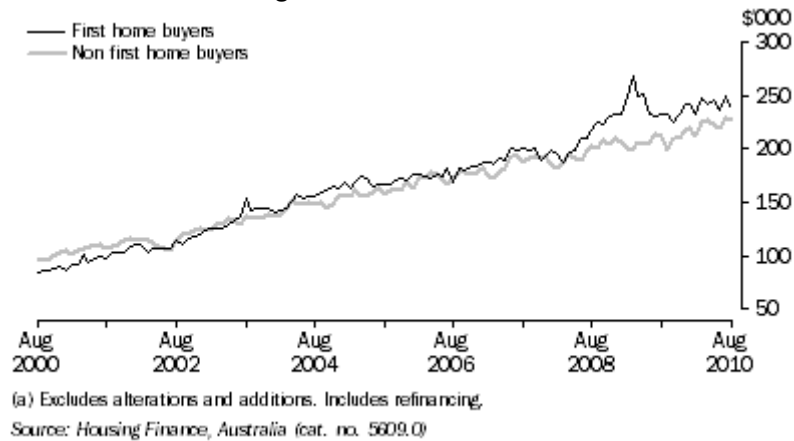


(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.  
Source: Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)

In August 2010, the average home loan size for owner occupied dwellings in South Australia was \$228,800, a decrease of 1.1% over the previous month, and 20.5% lower than the average home loan size for Australia (\$287,700).

In August 2010, the average loan commitment for first home buyers in South Australia fell to \$239,500; a decrease of 4.1% over the July estimate. The average loan size for non-first home buyers fell marginally (0.6%) to \$227,100 over the same period. The average loan size for first home buyers in August 2010 was 5.4% higher than for non-first home buyers.

#### **HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION) (a), Average loan size, Original, South Australia**



For information on the house price index, please refer to the '[Price Indexes](#)' topic.

## **International Merchandise Trade**



### **INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE**

#### **EXPORTS AND IMPORTS**

On a recorded trade basis, the value of South Australia's exports in August 2010 was \$921m; an increase of 4.8% over July 2010 (\$879m) and 32.4% higher than the value recorded in August 2009 (\$695m).

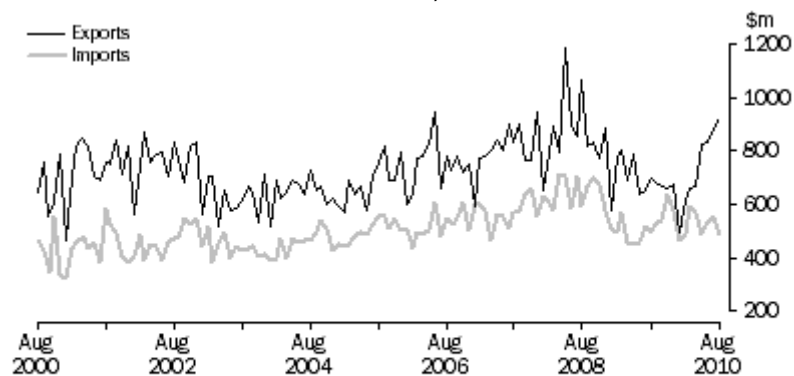
In August 2010 the export of Wine (13.4%), Wheat (11.8%) and Copper (10.1%) were South Australia's most significant export commodities. Similarly, Wine (17.0%) and Copper (9.8%) were the predominant export commodities in August 2009.

The value of Australian merchandise exports for August 2010 was \$20,369m; 3.2% lower than July 2010 (\$21,034m) but 34.1% higher than the corresponding month of the previous year (\$15,190m).

The value of South Australian merchandise imports fell to \$488m in August 2010. This estimate represents a decrease of 11.5% over July 2010 (\$552m) and is 1.6% lower than the value recorded in August 2009 (\$496m).

The value of Australian merchandise imports for August 2010 was \$17,441m; a decrease of 6.9% from the previous month but 12.7% higher than the value recorded in August of the previous year (\$15,472m).

**VALUE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (a), on a recorded trade basis, South Australia**



(a) Exports where the final stage of production or manufacture occurs in South Australia.

Source: *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia* (cat. no. 5368.0)

## Water



### WATER

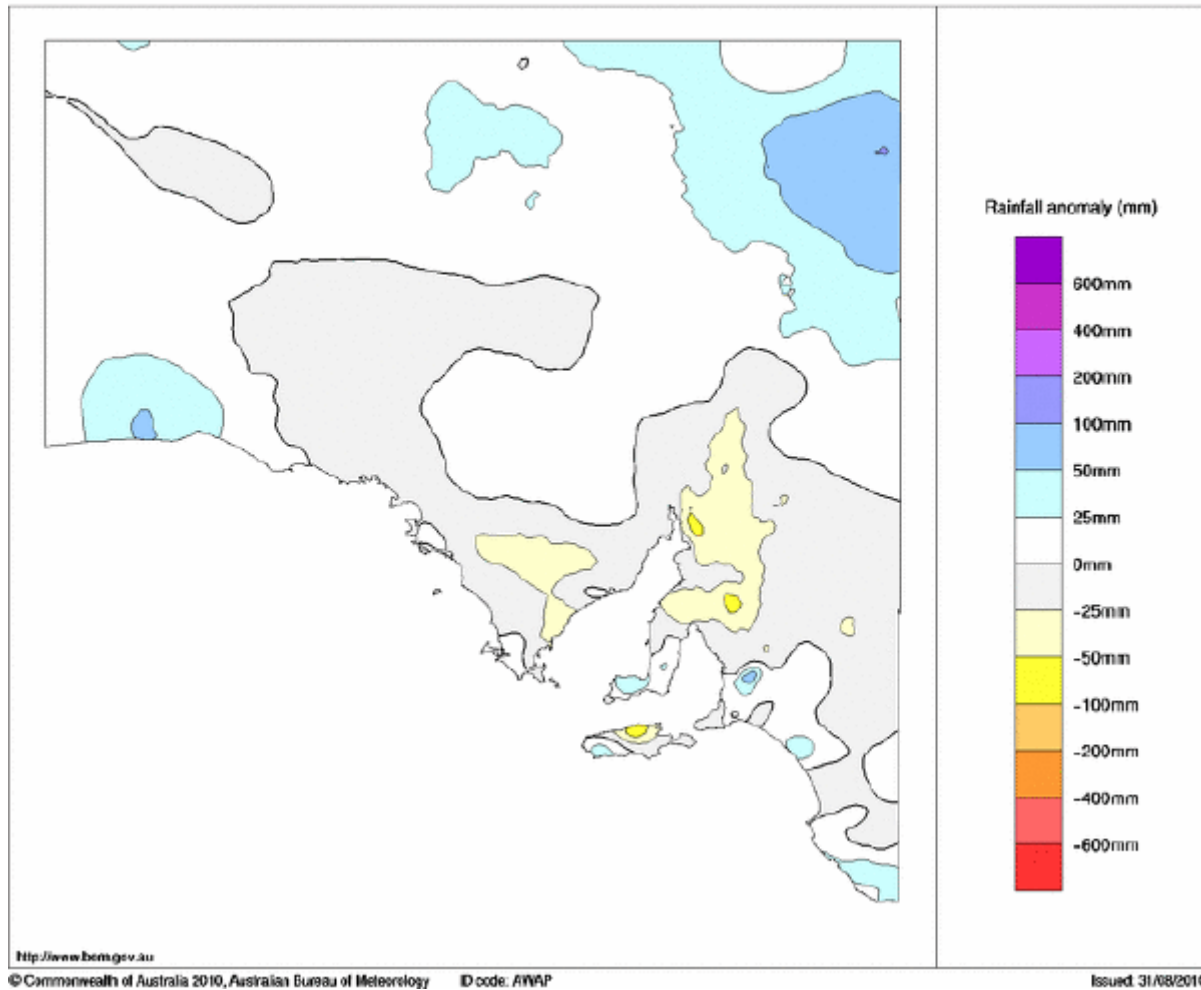
#### RAINFALL

According to the Bureau of Meteorology's Seasonal Climate Summary for South Australia, Winter 2010 produced a colder and wetter than average season.

Winter began with below average June rainfall around the state, which was subsequently offset by above average rainfall in July, and above average to well above average rainfall in August.

Generally, agricultural districts received near average rainfall, with well above average rainfall falling in pastoral districts. .

Rainfall totals were typically 100 to 200mm for the winter season, with the highest total for the state recorded at Uraidla in the Adelaide Hills with 561.8mm.

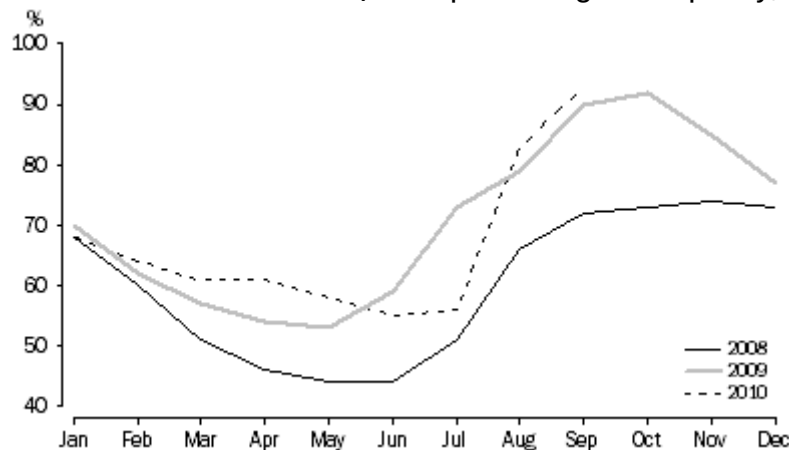


Source: 3-monthly rainfall anomalies for South Australia, Australian Bureau of Meteorology.

## RESERVOIR LEVELS

Run-off from the above average winter rains has continued to flow into Adelaide's reservoirs, with total water storage levels reaching 93% of capacity by the end of September 2010. This is slightly above storage volumes held at the end of September 2009 (90%), and considerably higher than water storage levels at the same time in 2008 (72%).

### TOTAL RESERVOIR STORAGE, As a percentage of capacity, Adelaide



## About this Release

SA Stats provides an overview of the South Australian population and economy. The publication is updated on a monthly basis, with most releases also featuring an article that provides a South Australian focus on economic, social and environmental issues.

Explanatory Notes are not included in SA Stats in the form found in other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publications. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications.

## Making better use of Public Sector information (Feature Article)

### FEATURE ARTICLE: MAKING BETTER USE OF PUBLIC SECTOR INFORMATION

#### INTRODUCTION

There is a breadth of untapped information that is generated and held across all levels of government - this information is a rich statistical data source. Government organisations are increasingly interested in sharing data and making it available for public use to help build a comprehensive and coherent statistical picture of the economy, society and the environment. Data sharing allows maximum use of data for statistical purposes, thus enhancing the decision-making capability of governments and communities. It is an important ingredient for supporting evidence-based policy and decision-making.

Data sharing has been taking place for many years across governments, research bodies, business and other bodies, assisting informed decision-making, research and discussion within governments and the wider community. Government agencies recognise the costs associated with data collection and use. By reusing existing information for statistical purposes, increased value and use of the information can be made to support government policy/program development, implementation and review and respondent burden can be minimised.

This article provides a brief overview of '[A Good Practice Guide to Sharing Your Data with Others](#)', developed by the National Statistical Service (NSS) and the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and released in November 2009. The guide provides a non-technical introduction to data sharing and describes the key concepts and components of data sharing arrangements and agreements.

#### The South Australian Perspective

South Australian Government policy states that, subject to prudent privacy and security measures, Government data must be made available to the maximum extent that is legally

and economically possible.([Data and Information Availability](#)).

The Australian Bureau of Statistics is actively working with the South Australian Government to pursue this policy. For further information on data sharing developments in South Australia, please contact James Inglis on (08) 8237 7405 or by email at [james.inglis@abs.gov.au](mailto:james.inglis@abs.gov.au) .

## **Benefits of data sharing**

The concept of sharing data across agencies and jurisdictions is supported by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG). Data sharing makes sense because it can:

- provide a more cost-effective solution when finding, using or exposing data
- improve the usefulness of available data sources and datasets to data producers and other users
- improve decision-making, policy and business outcomes for Australians due to the increased availability of information
- improve relationships between data custodians, providers and users through the identification of common interests and access to information
- maximise the awareness and use of existing data

## **What does data sharing look like?**

Data sharing can take many forms, from sharing metadata (information about data), to sharing aggregate data, to sharing survey or unit record data or a complete administrative dataset. It can be one-way, two-way, or involve multiple parties or distribution into the public domain.

For example, in South Australia the Department of Trade and Economic Development has developed a statistical data enquiry tool, [EasyData](#), to simplify the gathering of up-to-date economic, social and environmental indicators. EasyData is an example of the benefits of data sharing to bring together a range of data sources in a single location to understand and analyse various issues.

Another example of data sharing is the website [data.australia.gov.au](http://data.australia.gov.au). Currently in beta stage, this site provides access to a range of Australian government datasets from many different agencies. Other state/territory jurisdictions, including South Australia, are currently assessing the creation of similar sites for the release of state government data and information.

## **Data sharing agreements**

Data sharing arrangements should be supported by a data sharing agreement that documents the relationship between parties, which data components and elements are to be shared, and how the data may be used.

The key components and elements of data sharing agreements are:

- Aims and purpose
- Data definition
- Legal restrictions



- Governance
- Access issues
- Data quality
- Data management
- Costs

More information on data sharing agreements can be obtained from [A Good Practice Guide to Sharing Your Data with Others](#).

## **Further Information**

For more about Data and Metadata Management, see the [Keeping your data in good shape](#), and accompanying case studies.

For more about Data Quality, see the [ABS Data Quality Framework](#) (ABS cat. no. 1520.0).

For more about Creative Commons, see [www.creativecommons.org.au](http://www.creativecommons.org.au)

For more about the Government Information Licensing Framework, see [www.gilf.gov.au](http://www.gilf.gov.au)

For more information about the National Government Information Sharing Strategy, see, [www.finance.gov.au/publications/national-government-information-sharing-strategy/](http://www.finance.gov.au/publications/national-government-information-sharing-strategy/)